MAJOR WALLER'S MARCH DESCRIBED BY EYEWITNESS.

\$tephen Bonsal Gives the Real Facts About the War in Samar-Parish Priest Now Under Arrest on Charge of Assist ing Insurgents.

ndence of The Sunday Republic. Manils, P. I., March Sk-When the news of the massacre at Halangiga and all the herrible details of the atrocities committed there, including the mutilation of the living as well as the dead, was received in Manila. there was unanimity of opinion among all Americans, civilians and military alike. Indignation, righteous as we thought then, bridged every personal and political difference. On all sides the hope was expressed that General Chaffee would act. present that General Change would be not only with energy, but with the severity that the occasion demanded. This feeling humesticity found expression in the disputches which were exchanged at the time

natches which were exchanged at the time between General Chaffee, General Hughes and the post commanders near the scene of the slaughter in Southern Samar. Of course I do not refer to the original dispatches exchanged, which I did not see, but to the copies that were published in all the Manila papers alike, with the announce-ment that they had been handed out for realite to be the Adjurant General of the the Manila papers alike, with the announcement that they had been handed out for publication by the Adjutant General of the division. They excited the warmest approval. If these dispatches were authentic, and I have not the slightest doubt that they were, as otherwise an official denial would have been published, General Chaffee ordered Colonel de Russy and other officers having troops within striking distance of Balangiga "to send out punitive expeditions and chartise the savages." I am speaking from memory, but I believe I am quoting the order correctly to the letter.

These expeditions burned many towns in Southern Samar and destroyed all the boats and all the supplies that they could see Bouthern Samar was converted into a wilderness, and this, it should be remembered, was several weeks before General Smith, and more than a month before Major Waller, reached the Island.

From Bottom to Top.

From Bottom to Top.

So the new policy certainly was not inaugurated by them. I hope the Senate Committee will get at the bottom of this whole Samar business; but, at the same time, in simple justice to those whose names are requiring an evil fame which they do not deserve in the daily press, they should get at the top of the matter also, and make it plain who the responsible authorities really are. It is a curious commentary on the short memory of the public that in all the columns of discussion which the charges made during the Waller court-martial have provoked there has only been here and there a reference to the massacre of fifty of our own men, who were cut to pieces while unarmed in Balangias, to whom, though helpless, no mercy was shown. And yet this was the occasion of the charge in the plan of campaign, from extreme slackness to well-regulated rigor.

I went to Samar with General Smith and remained with him almost constantly for the first month of the operation. During this time I can say that I never saw any undue severity exercised upon women and children, nor did I hear from the mouths of credible witnesses of any such unworthy acts having been committed. General Smith, ordered the concentration of all inhabitants of his district at places designated by him for their residence. Those who did not come in, but remained out in the hills with the Insurgents, were warned that after the delay granted of fifteen days, if they did not come in, but remained out in the hills with the Insurgents, were warned that after the delay granted of fifteen days, if they did not come in, they, too, would be regarded as insurgents.

Incidents of Heroism.

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Putting to one side all questions that will be submitted for decision to the court which General Chaffee has been instructed to convene, let me recall some incidents of heroism and of matchless daring which have been displayed by our officers and our men in this distant part of the globe. Certain I am there is not a chapter of our history which shows the indomitable qualities of our race to better advantage than do some of the episodes of the war in Samar which will pass unnoticed unless I am able to record them here.

It has been a war with savages, and yet with such intelligent and subtle savages that while behind our men has been the hest equipment and all that money can buy in the way of engines of destruction, there has not taken place an encounter after which it could not be said, "Well, the Samarite savages were better equipped for the tussle under these conditions than we were." Everywhere their weapons, bolos of beautifully tempered steel, have given them the advantage in the only conditions under which they would fight.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that since the day when the first American pioneer crossed the Blue Ridge we have never been confronted by a more inaccessible and forbidding country than that with which our men have been confronted in Samar. No one can describe it quite so well as a solder of the Ninth Infantry, who said to me, shortly. "Samar? It looks like licaven; but it's hell to hike through." I shall attempt to describe it, though I have no doubt, so small is our present real knowledge of the place, that in a few years, when the more perfect knowledge comes, my description will be found in many ways finaccurate.

Thirty Garrisons Along Coast.

Thirty Garrisons Along Coast. There were thirty garrisons scattered ong the coast, of which I visited some fif-

That is the treatment I offer,

test it entirely at my risk.

teen. Each and every one of these garrisons was in a state of siege, and to some of them at least the long-looked-for re-enforcements came at the nick of time. I never penetrated more than five miles into the island, but, nevertheless, I am not to be deterred from describing it, drawing my information as to what I did not see from the accounts made to me personally by soldiers who have crossed the island from end to end.

diers who have crossed the Island from end to end.

To begin with, Samar is not like any other tropical island that I have ever seen. It does not recall Cuba or Java, Ceylon or Martinique. It just looks like Samar, and then, again, it doesn't look like Samar, and then, again, it doesn't look like Samar, for every section of it that comes to view is quite different from all the preceding views you have obtained. The southern portion of the Island, known now generally as the Santa Rita and the Balangiga districts, is composed, from the coral coast line to about twenty miles inland, of a jungle swamp, through which two or three narrow, deep, swift running rivers furnish the only possible passage.

The center and northern part of the island

swift running rivers furnish the only possible passage.

The center and northern part of the island
is a high tableland, covered with dense forests, in whose shadow there is always night.

A tableland, it is intersected, however, by
rivers rushing to the sea through gorgelike
valleys. Extending from the middle to the
northern end of the island (which is computed to have an area of about 5,000 square
miles) run coastwise chains of mountains of
equal height and abruptness on both the
Pacific and the China Sea sides of the
island. These mountains are higher and
more difficult to scale than those niet with
in the interior, and I believe they have never been crossed except through the gorges
by which the pent-up rivers rush on their
way to the sea. Behind these barriers are a
succession of steep valleys and precipitous
hills.

Hardships of Our Fighters.

Hardships of Our Fighters.

Up hill and down dale our soldiers have advanced, until utterly worn out with the mountain leeches sucking at their blood, dying of the dysentery and with a battle to be fought and an ambush to be overcome at every step. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that but few of the many columns we have sent out have succeeded in crossing the island from end to end, and, coming out upon the mountain heights at the other side, have caught a glimpse of the Pacific, and, in fancy, of God's country, 6.000 miles beyond.

Indeed, there have been only two such expeditions where all the sacrifice and all the suffering have been crowned with success. I refer to that of Captain Preston, now dead, with a detachment of men from the Forty-third United States Volunteers, and that of Major Waller, with his detachment of marines. Even in the case of success the difficulties to be overcome have exacted a heavy tribute of men, as the casualty lists of these expeditions show.

Before barriers such as these the American mule, the Pike County (Missouri) mule, who has followed our army everywhere, and other armies, too, into all the frightful places of the carth, has had to confess its mortality. In these fields of sharpened pumice stone our mules, for the first time in the army annals, have curied up their feet and died. Only one mule has crossed the island on foot. It was a little, thny mule, not up to the standard at all, but when all the other mules died it was made much of, carrying the medicine chest and the laudanum bottles which help the wounded men to die.

Suit of Mule Hide.

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One of the soldlers in this column had been a butcher, and he skinned the dead mules and made a suit of armor out of mule hide for the survivor. His hoofs were worn down to the quick from walking over the pumice points; lifting them up or putting them down gave excruciating agony, but soon the benevolent butcher had him a pair—in fact, two pairs—of army leggins made out of his dead companions hides, and a chest protector that would stop a spear head and protect him from the briars. And so the little mule reached the Pacific. Half a mile away from the coast there is not a road on the island. Such paths as they are called.

Every footpath leading into the interior was fortified in a way which, with the materials at hand, a Brialmont or a Todleben could not have improved upon. These defenses and traps in Samar all go by the name of balatiks. Of them there is such an infinite variety that I have only the space to describe a few.

One and all, however, are effective. The simplest are merely pitfalls dug in the path or in the center of the defile through which the invader must come; deep, broad pits covered and concealed by a network of siender twigs or bamboo shoots, covered with leaves and vegetation, all so artfully arranged that none but the eye of the experienced woodman could detect the hand of man.

Spearhads in Manpit.

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The bottom of the manpits or pitfalls are planted with stout spearheads, hardened to an ironlike hardeness over a slow-burning fire. And, as the clinical history of the wounds which they have inflicted goes to show, in almost every instance these spearheads have been smeared with the poisonous juice of some native vegetable, to which as yet no antidote has been found. The only remedy lies in cauterization and surgery.

We have lost many men in pitfalls such as these, and learned to avoid them. And they can be avoided when the object which the expedition has in view permits of a slow, careful advance. Under these cir-

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The Only Way To Get Well Without

Risking a Penny.

Tell Me Some One Who Needs It.

There is only one treatment for chronic diseases that is free if

I have spent my lifetime in perfecting it to a point where it is

My confidence in it is so great that I invite any sick person to

Please tell me some one who needs it; tell me which book to

With the book I will mail an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will authorize your druggist to let the sick one test it for a month. If it succeeds, the cost is

I may be a stranger to you, but that does not matter. You are

also a stranger to me, yet I trust you. I am not asking money; not asking that you trust me.

I only request that you test at my risk a remedy which seldom

fails. You hazard nothing in trying it; you gain health if it suc-

have a remarkable remedy, else he would ruin himself.

I have published this offer for five years, and my records show

that 39 in each 40 who get those six bottles pay for them, be

You know that a physician who makes an offer like that mus

That is why this offer is possible. There are 39 chances in 40

My book will tell you how my Restorative strengthens the inside nerves. I have learned how to bring back the nerve power which operates every vital organ. Others doctor the organ which

is weak. I restore the nerve power which alone can make that or-gan do its duty. It is like giving a weak engine more steam.

\$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I will leave the decision to you.

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LOT 3.

3 good patterns;

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REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS THIS WEEK!

Our Rug Room is the

4th Street and Washington Ave. J. KENNARD & SONS

stances a caraboa is driven at the head

REDUCTIONS IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS

THIS WEEK!

cumstances a caraboa is driven at the head of the column. But this unwieldy animal, unfortunately, cannot be urged to greater speed than a mile an hour. So it is only on rare occasions that this slow-moving pilot engine can be availed of to draw the enemy's fire. But the Samarites have another traplike defense, from which nothing but luck or providence will save you.

Near an outlying post of our men or upon the line of march of a flying column on the top of some steep hillside there suddenly appears, as though conjured out of the ground, a large nipa shack, such as are built for quartels or insurgent barracks and storehouses. Here there seems to be an unusual lack of precaution. From the bamboo flagpole is unfuried the red and white flag of the insurgents, with the single star that makes it look so much like the Cuban flag.

Charge Up a Hillside.

The men of our column, who probably have not known dry clothing for a month for in Samar there is no dry, season, only the wet and the rainy seasons, come staggering along, footsore and often shoeless. But the sight of the enemy that has so long evaded them and the flag spurs them on. In a moment, well before the sharp report of the Krags awakens the slumbering echees of the valley, the insurgents disappear like snakes in the tall grass. But our fellows charge up the brier-grown hillside with an energy and a determination which the sight of the enemy never falls to inspre. In and out among the alternating bunches of Jungle and tall coarse grass, lying harmlessly about as though placed there by nature are long behooker trailers or vines, which grow so luxuriantly here.

The soldler new to Samar warfare thinks what an opportunity the enemy has lost here; of how had these trailers been raised but wast high from the ground and tied together they would prove as valumble a defense as wire entanglements.

Wietims of Cruel Traps. Charge Up a Hillside.

weight of his heavy equipment when sud-denly a sapling, or the bough of a tree, springs toward him with a force which no human hand can stay. A sharp cry! The remains transfixed, and when the hospital man, or one of his comrades, comes along he finds out what has happened. The trailer which his careless foot has drawn taut has released a sapling, which then swings back into its normal position with tremendous force. To the boughs the hard wood spearheads are tied with the little vines or with hemp fiber, and they have gone through the body of the soldier with tremendous force.

the body of the soldier with tremendous force.

I saw two victims of this kind of trap in the hospital at Calbayoc. They had been wounded by the same tree, to which as many as a dozen spearheads were attached, and, to show the tremendous force with which the sapling springs back into place, in each instance the spearheads had gone clean through the body of its victim and the tree had to be cut down before he could be released, and in each instance the wounds proved fatal.

There are a dozen other savage but effective methods which the ingenuous Samarites have devised, but these in default of space must serve as examples. Not less effective is the way they fortify the watercourses that lead right into the heart of this ocean island.

Danger of Ascending Waters.

These streams are sometimes as still and silent as the proverbial millipond, and some-times rushing torrents sweeping toward the sea with irresistible force. They are only navigable for the captured dugouts, which our men have learned to use. The danger of ascending waters such as these, to men not brought up as voyageurs and without trustworthy guides, is considerable. But even under these circumstances the number of trustworthy guides, is considerable. But even under these circumstances the number of deaths from drowning reported by the brigade commander in Samar is surprising. I will tell you how they have occurred, for the most part. The Samar rivers are stopped every few miles of their courses by mountain barriers. They make as many bends as did the classic Meander. In turning sharply the rocky barriers that block their course the rivers flow with such velocity that the savage guardians of the paths can tell to an inch, so irresistible is the current, where any approaching boat must pass. And they make their preparations.

On the frowning headlands above the in-

On the frowning headlands above the in-On the frowning headlands above the inevitable places where the boats must pasgreat granite bowlders are dosened from
their natural lodgment, great masses of
stone, such as figured in the Cyclopean
wars of old, held in position by the invaluable trailers. The savages await the moment when the solitary scout-boat of the
flotilia must pass directly beneath their
perch. Then a slash of the bolo across the
detaining vine, a slight push, and the great
bowlder fails upon the advancing flotilia
with overwhelming force.

the savages chose to fight. Downs was leading the forlorn little column with the "point," when all at once, with tigerlike suddenness, the savages sprang out of the underbrush and were upon them. The hand-to-hand fightling lasted for half an hour. No rifles could be used, owing to the confusion of the melee, but in the end our fellows beat off their assailants, with heavy loss, however, including the death of their gallant leader, Downs.

Precisely similar were the tactles of the Gandara savages in the fight at Dap Dap on Christmas day. Captain Francis Schoeffel was scouting with a detachment of the Ninth Infantry. Fortunately the savages were too impatient, and made their attack within hearing of the garrison. Two bolomen had been told off to cut down each man of Schoeffel's party of twenty-four, and eight of our men were killed in the first rush.

defense as wire entanglements.

Victims of Crael Traps.

Suddenly a soldier of the advancing column stumbles. His foot has caught in one of the idly trailing behooker vines. He is about to topple over to go down under the weight of his heavy could be as a supplementation of the idly trailing behooker vines. He is about to topple over to go down under the provisions and ammunition to Lachan them.

Our men lay concealed for ten days on a point of land covered with thick brush. without, however, getting wind of the smugglers or receiving any orders from the coast. Under these circumstances Lieuten-ant Wallace, thinking that his orders had miscarried or the bearer been cut down in the jungle, decided to repair to head-quarters in person, and left the camp in a canoe on the night of October 17 last, ac-

LESS CANDY. Better to Give Children Delicious Food Than Candy.

Some foods will cure dyspepsia and other foods will cause it. The safest way to get well is to use the food that agrees with the stomach and permits Nature to go along in a thoroughly natural way.

A lady says, "I have at last found a true way to get well and keep well, and that is by the use of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

FERRIS HARTMAN A VICTIM -TO THE TROMBONE HABIT.

Iron

Comedian's Perseverance in Practicing Upon This Instrument Has Injured His Eyes, but as He Can Now Play a Tune He Takes

the Matter Lightly.



been nearly paralyzed at seeing the popular the res comedian working the slide instrument, not exactly extracting tunes from it, but makinal of the part of Boris in the opera, was first of all a Dutch comedian, and included in his stage accomplishments the playing of the concertina. Hartman was handicapped in that regard, but had been known to extract a tone from the slide instrument, and to further the business of the opera concluded to take lessons. He sought the assistance of Walter Colverd, who manipassistance of Walter Colverd, who manipulates the trombone in the Tivoli Orchestra, and confided to him his ambition to become a virtuoso on the instrument. And then Colverd began to tax his brain to devise a scheme of instruction, for Teddy's knowledge of the theory of music has never extended beyond a comprehension of the key of C. Colverd's gray matter worked overtime for several days, but at last he

hit on a plan that he thought would make things plain to the veriest novice. He drew a picture of the instrument in question, and on the slide he marked the stops, and the tones the instrument would produce with the slide in these positions, also numbering the same. Then Hartman's troubles fairly commenced. With one eye on the pictured trombone and the other on the positions on the real instrument, he blew and sweated and squinted and chased the slide up and down on the tube till the poor, tortured instrument shrieked it agony in its awful trayall, and the comedian's naturally sweet temper became like white-wine vinegar. Now and then a triumphant toot would ring out in the right key, but this happened at rare intervals, or, rather, when he got the intervals correctly. But perseverance, for which virtue the comedian is noted, conquers at last, and now visitors to the theater can nightly hear him fairly lift a tune out of the instrument, though some there are who will say that the process reminds them of a dental operation. Hartman is excessively proud of his new accomplishment, in spite of the trouble with his eyes and the prospective oculist's bill. An operation probably will fix them, however, and he can then pursue the uneven tenor of his way, wringing sweet harmonles from the he can then pursue the uneven tenor of his way, wringing sweet harmonies from the reluctant instrument. In the meantime Col-verd is trembling for his position, and has serious thoughts of turning comedian.

berch. Then a sisab of the bolo across the beat with our whether the properties and the properties of Grape-Nuss Breakfast between the season of the bolo across the beat with overwhelming force.

Fight at Close Quarters.

It is only fair to any—and every man and officer who has served in Samar will say lithest when their natural defenses fall and their wikes prove unavailing these savages belowen were not slow to fight it out man for man, the crooked steel infle against the rifle, always availing these savages belowen were not slow to fight it out man for man, the crooked steel infle against the rifle, always availing themselves, however, as and worse.

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The mext time I were downtown and more closely supported, has succeeded, but after losser and in a pilet that is likely to prevent the content the crosser and in the provisions for five dry and the provisions for five dry and the provisions for

pendant chiffon rosebuds and ruffled up the sides, and others are trimmed with black, applique figures of black lace, and they are varied indefinitely.

A pretty parasol has the lower part of the cover of bright red tucked in pinch tucks, and above that the top of plain white silk embroidered at intervals with small palm leaves in red, outlined with black.

One bright green parasol has a green stick of wood, and dotted on the top two or three small shamrocks in gilt.

For a unique summer hat which matches the parasol there is a big white chip trimmed with a large green parrot and draped with bright green veiling.

An attractive hat which has a rather up-to-date appearance is made entirely of gardenias, their leaves and buds.

Perhaps the most startling hat on record is made entirely of bright, dazzling red hyacinth bloscoms. A hat for the woman who wears black is one of those shade hats, the style which Queen Victoria used to wear—there is a special name for them, if one could only think of it—trimmed with a black bow of

ribbon at one side and with black flower To match the crystal ornaments of many To match the crystal ornaments of many kinds used by men and in which appear the heads of horses and dogs or sporting scenes, there is a crystal ball top for the handle of a woman's parasol or umbrella, with flowers on the inside, violets, looking

as real as if they were growing there. Carved ivory makes a dainty handle for

Such an important part as straps ple frocks this year! One gown of crean ored lace and batiste is all straps and lace. The body of the frock is of the lace, in the bodice there are straps of the batisto going over the shoulders, and two more cross these on the lower part of it, and are carried around. There are straps pan-eling off the lace of the skirt, and more straps crossing these and running around the skirt. Only the deep flounce is of the batiste, and set with lines of the lace.

Very smart is a tan-colored silk petti-coat trimmed around the lower edge with seven or eight little ruffles, closely set, of the material, put on in points, each ruffle trimmed with a silk braid in black and white. The ruffles are headed at the top with another band of the braid. Other silk skirts in plain colors have the

flounce on the lower edge embroidered in small figures. There is a ruching finishing

One charming skirt may be called a Pom-One charming sairt may be compadour, innumerable festoons of flowers the pattern of the slik, these in pink upon a pale-blue ground. There is a deep flounce a pale-blue ground. There is a deep fi-inset with bands of lace.

SHIPS WILL SAIL ON FRIDAYS. White Star Line Ignores Traditons

New York, April 25.—Traditions and superstitions of the sea are to be shattered by the White Star line. Friday sallings from a port of departure always have been tabooed by mariners, as such a thing as starting on a voyage Friday was believed to be the most convenient form of courting acquaintance with "Davy Jones's Locker." The salling of Cymric from this port marks the inauguration of the service and the White Star line will send out ships on alternate Fridays, The movement to defy the "hoodoo" day was the result of the demands of shippers. mands of shippers.

Train Stop Injures Woman.

Media, Pa., April 26.—Arbitrators have awarded Mrs. Ames G. Evans of Morton \$1.100 for injuries caused by the sudden stopping of a train.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, bolls, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the bumor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. Ira O. Brown, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsanarilla promises to

Will you write a postal to learn about a remedy like that?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 645, Book No. 2 on the Heart. Book No. 3 on the Kidneys. Book No. 5 or the Grandey Book No. 5 for Momen. Book No. 5 for Men (sealed) Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.